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IMPORTANT FROM CHARLESTON.

The Yellow Fever Raging in the City.

Three Rebel Rams Ready for Service.

THE NASHVILLE IN STONO INLET.

An Iron-Plated Steamer Runs the Blockade.

Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The correspondent of the Boston Journal writes from on board the United States steamer *South Carolina*, off Charleston, under date of Oct. 29, as follows:

"The British frigate *Racer*, by permission of Flag-officer Dupont, entered Charleston harbor, and took away, as a passenger, the Rebel General Ripley.

The General says that the rebels have just succeeded in getting a small iron-clad steamer, which they expect every day to get to sea, and that two more are in readiness for service. Engineers from England are on board of them.

He also reports the rebel ironclad *Nashville* lying at the mouth of Stono Inlet, all ready to run the blockade, waiting for a chance to run out.

He reports that there were two hundred cases of yellow fever at Charleston when he left.

The same correspondent, under date of Oct. 30, writes as follows:

"About 10 o'clock last night heavy firing was heard to the northward, which continued for half an hour. From the sound of the guns the firing was judged to be about eight miles off.

This morning a boat arrived from the flagship, informing us that a vessel had run the blockade during the night, and the firing heard was from the *Flambeau*, which got under way before the steamer ran the line of the blockade and attempted to stop her, but she took not the slightest notice of the *Flambeau*, which fired twenty-two shots against her sides, but they rattled off like so much hail. She must have been iron-plated, and very thick at that, or the *Flambeau's* rifle shots would have gone through her; but she did not seem to mind them, and kept on up the channel and ran in. It is thought that she is the vessel the rebels expected with the iron plates for the ram, and, if so, we must expect some hot work before long, unless we have something here besides wooden ships to contend with them."

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM WARRENTON.

Gen. McClellan's Removal—The Feeling in the Army—No Resignations and no Mutiny—No Fall Campaign Intended by Gen. McClellan—Gen. Burnside's Feelings.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

Having been many miles in the advance, and far away from all sources of intelligence, when the order removing Gen. McCLELLAN from the command of the army of the Potomac, and assigning Gen. BURNSIDE to his place, was issued, I arrive here at headquarters a little *corps* cowp, and can, by consequence, give you only the second impressions produced by this important military measure. But though the storm subsides, the ocean will work a long while; and this great army still rocks and rolls under the tumult of conflicting feeling caused by the event. You may, however, now make yourselves sure of one thing: all its effect will be purely of the nature of *feeling*. It will diminish the army of the Potomac by only one man and his personal staff—there will be no resignations on account of the removal of Gen. McCLELLAN. Already that acquiescence which follows an accomplished fact, is rapidly merging the old order in the new. It is a different spirit from, "The King is dead—long live the King,"—a foolish phrase which I hear repeated by some with a sneer and an ill-concealed animus. It is that same prompt, intelligent, self-sacrificing obedience to the will of the constituted authority, that has already been our salvation in many a dark and trying hour.

There could, in fact, have been no higher test of the living patriotism of our citizen-soldiers than their behavior on this occasion. Without going back over the retrospect of causes that have produced this feeling, there is no doubt whatever that the Army of the Potomac has felt in Gen. McCLELLAN an amount of confidence such as it has felt in no other commander, and which any other than the man named to the high office would have found it hard indeed to inspire. The state of mind is, I own, a phenomenon in its way, and rationally explicable only from the strange series of events that have occurred during this war; nevertheless it has been a fact—or at least a fiction with all the force of a fact—and one that has embarrassed the Government and bedevilled the nation. And yet when this idol is, without a syllable of explanation, removed by a mandate from Washington, not a symptom of mutiny or rebellious spirit appears. Gen. BURNSIDE, I can assure you, takes command of no demoralized or discontented army; and though a feeling of strangeness, a certain amount of irritation and a good deal of noisy vaporing are inevitable, the present head of the army is hardly the man to allow these much time to solidify or ferment. We all expect that active work will presently absorb the minds of all men in the mighty business before the nation and recall both the army and the people from the fatal coils in which they have been of late entangled.

Of course, all intelligent men here assume that a measure so important would not have been taken without good and sufficient reason. If, as I have to-day heard, high military authorities at Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters here boldly assert, the act is simply a piece of spite and revenge for the results of the elections, there would be some color, indeed, for the averment which they loudly put forth, that it is an act of foul treason to the army and the country. I take it, however, that the order itself, together with all that appears strange and incomprehensible in the terms of the order, has its justification, and that the President will ere long make this public. It is not necessary to assume, for the literature, the truth of whisperings, now made with reference to the late Commanding-General, that whiten the lips. The disposition now made of him would not, in that case, have been the disposition made. Neither is it necessary to take into account that fatal and ruinous antagonism whereby all those sentiments and elements that make toward disorganization and rebellion to the rebellion, as if by some elective affinity, clustered around the name of McCLELLAN. There are purely military considerations that, to me, at least, seem sufficiently explain his removal. You will remember I put it on record, at the time, when, a fortnight ago, the first movement of the army was made from Maryland into Virginia, that Gen. McCLELLAN was entering upon a campaign in which he had no faith—that the advance was made against his will, against his protestations, and on the imperative order of the President. Not only is this fact (which I had the means of knowing from sources that put it beyond a doubt) entirely true; but that other statement which I have more lately made in the view of apparent facts is also true—the movement of the army has not been toward Richmond; but towards Winter quarters. The one positive conviction which I have found at headquarters, where a spirit of suppressed deliberation and skepticism seems to reign is that a Fall campaign would be inconvenient, uncomfortable and elusive. Gen. McCLELLAN and his surroundings have repeatedly argued, and proved in their own way that the pursuit of the rebel army on to Richmond this Fall, with the prodigious amount of transportation required and the enormous time necessary to be consumed, was impracticable and impossible; and that if, by adverse news to be sent, it should be made again by way of the Peninsula, whence Gen. McCLELLAN was forced away against his will. The nation's life trembles in the balance. No longer in the dark, but in the open day, the plotters are at work. *Something must be done*; and the Commanding General, entrenched behind impregnable outworks of unfathomable, proved that *nothing can be done*. In the mean while the term for the fine weather and fine roads is rapidly slipping by; fifteen days are occupied in moving the army as many miles; and the time is drawing nigh when it will be really true that nothing can be done, or at least when anything that is done will be done at enormous disadvantage. It was necessary, at all hazards, to extricate the nation from this perilous coil. The President has done so by a stern exercise of his power as Commander-in-Chief. Let us hope the event may justify the change.

It is no secret here that to the General on whose shoulders is thus thrust the heavy burden of the conduct of the army in this crisis, the great responsibility comes most undesired. Cherishing a high respect for Gen. McCLELLAN's strategic, mathematical and engineering talent, and bound to him by the ties of a long personal affection, Gen. BURNSIDE shrinks from supercading a man who, while a friend, he also unfeignedly regards as his superior in ability. Congratulated on his elevation by an acquaintance yesterday at the hotel, BURNSIDE firmly replied, "That, sir, is the last thing on which I wish to be congratulated." When, on Friday at midnight, the order assigning him to the command was brought from Washington he was deeply moved, and, going over immediately to Gen. McCLELLAN's headquarters, they sat up together in consultation during the whole night. This morning early I saw him walking up and down the balcony of the hotel which he makes his headquarters, in an absorbed, distraught condition, seemingly overwhelmed by the weight of responsibility resting upon him.

I have faith to believe, however, that this shrinking arises from no organic weakness, but is rather a proof of a high and noble nature. BURNSIDE is a man in whom the moral qualities are peculiarly developed. A profound sense of duty, and an intense solicitude touching what is committed to his charge, constantly possess him. He is, however, I think, of a temper to whom great trusts will presently bring a sense of confidence and of power. Beautiful and noble in person, the ideal soldier in make and mien, amiable, affectionate, yet capable of being terrible in anger, it is impossible to be brought in contact with him in any relation, without entertaining for him a feeling of *personal* respect and love. The men in his own corps adore him, and the sentiment will be found contagious throughout the whole army. His talent for organization is genuine and of a high order—the perfectly developed practical American business mind. As a soldier, he is the man who has never yet failed in any enterprise he has undertaken. Plucky, persevering—a steady white heat of energy—he is the man of all men to *put things through*. He is probably strongest, too, precisely at that point where McCLELLAN is weakest—in the temperament that follows up and the talent that turns success into victory. Measured in the order of pure intellect, BURNSIDE has no claim to first rank. His faculties are of a practical, organizing kind, such as the soldier wants. He is a first-rate second-rate man. But, all in all, I register my conviction that there has, during the war, arisen no man so well fitted, in every respect, to fill the position now intrusted to him.

Up to the present time Gen. McCLELLAN still remains here. He does so at the earnest solicitation of Gen. BURNSIDE, and for the purpose of aiding him in getting the reins fully into his grasp. All his papers—everything relating to the army and the campaign—have been turned over to the new Commander; and it is understood that four Chiefs of Departments—Gen. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General; Gen. HUNT, Chief of Artillery; Gen. BUFORD, Chief of Cavalry; and Col. SACKETT, Inspector-General—will join Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff. Gen. McCLELLAN's personal staff will, of course, go with him. It is claimed, and to the honor of Gen. McCLELLAN, that he has urgently pressed the corps commanders and chiefs to strain every energy to aid BURNSIDE, and do, if possible, more for the new Commander than they did for him. It is also said that Gen. McCLELLAN is posting Gen. BURNSIDE up in his plan of the campaign, and it is claimed by some of the former's friends, that BURNSIDE will limit himself to carrying out this plan. One may be permitted to doubt this. This would be a fatal weakness, to begin with. It needs no argument to show that while the plan itself might be the best in the world, yet having no organic root in his mind, he must necessarily work at second hand, and at incalculable disadvantage. It is quite certain that Gen. BURNSIDE will be largely influenced by Gen. McCLELLAN's professional views; but those who think he will not have a plan of his own, mistake the man.

This afternoon, at parade, the farewell order of Gen. McCLELLAN, which you will, before this reaches you, have seen, will be read to the troops.

It is said by Gen. McCLELLAN's friends, that he will soon break his long reticence, and put before his countrymen a record that will be his own perfect justification, and the eternal damnation of some of the principalities and powers that be.

W. S.

The Weather—Terribleness of the Advance—Foraging—Private Residences—A Misadventure—A Terrible Distemper among the Horses—The Change in Command.

WARRENTON, Va., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

The last four days have been blustering and wintry. On Thursday snow fell thickly, covering the blue ridge, from its base to the top with a wintry garment, and hill and valley everywhere resembled more the region of New Hampshire and Vermont, than that of the mild latitude of Virginia. The severity of the weather, however, has not delayed the march of the troops, who have steadily pushed forward. The eighth have been rather severe on the lean, some of whom are unfortunately without blankets and overcoats, having thrown them away, or lost them in the Maryland action, and have not since been supplied.

Military men claim that this march of the army from the Potomac southward exceeds in celerity of movement anything in military annals, taking into account the vast size of the army and its train. As I am not booked in all the campaigns of NAPOLEON, I cannot controvert the assumption, though a glance at the map will show that it has not averaged ten miles a day. The roads, though execrable on account of their *winding, narrow, hilly and stony character, have been* otherwise in good condition. The distance traveled, it should also be borne in mind, is not represented by straight lines on the map; the army being obliged to follow two or three different routes, and to make long detours from a right line in following the roads. Temporary halts have also been indispensable opposite each of the large gaps in the Blue Ridge in order to drive back the enemy, who made a more or less determined effort to dispute their possession with us. Skirmishes with the rebel Cavalry have also been of almost daily occurrence.

Despite the most stringent orders against straggling from the lines, the propensity of the troops to forage on the country has been but little checked. Pigs, poultry, sheep and calves have swept remorselessly into the insatiate maw of the army; orchards have been cleared out, and cabbage gardens ransacked for the coarse vegetable to season the pork. Some of the more conscientious offer pay for what they want to take. As we get further away from our base, forage has to be obtained for the teams, and this, in fourly every case, was occupied for by the regimental or corps Quarter-masters. It has now become literally scarce, however, and the army must also soon obtain supplies of food over the reluctant or sullen. The sharp atmosphere of this mountain region helps appetite, and necessitates the dispensing of full rations to the men.

So far as the officers are concerned, no questions have been asked as to whether the parties owning the forage taken, or property destroyed, were friends or enemies of the Government—leaving that very properly to be settled by another tribunal.

Among the persons whose corn and oats were taken by the troops near Piedmont was a Mrs. CUNARD, a widow, but wealthy lady, who owns two hundred and forty acres of fine land, with ample barns and a kitchen, gardens containing a handsome variety of vegetables which no one had disturbed. Her house is one of the best in that region, and will compare favorably with the best residences in New-York, being furnished in elegant style. Four or five servants, male and female, remained to do her farm and housework. Her fat pigs were counted almost by the score, which the guard had protected from seizure, and a flock of fine sheep browsed undisturbed around her quiet premises; notwithstanding Mrs. CUNARD persisted in the assertion that she had been reduced to beggary by the troops, and would starve to death before Spring. Stopping over night at her house with some officers, every effort was made to quiet the morbid fears of this lady, and your correspondent volunteered to see Capt. PLATT, of Gen. BURNSIDE's Staff, and request the adjustment of her claim before the army departed. Having completed the errand, he started to return to Mrs. C.'s to report progress; but in crossing a field his horse took a notion to run away with him, and he was thrown violently on to the frozen ground, receiving a severe and apparently dangerous contusion of the hip and side. A faithful colored servant, who happened to be within call, assisted him to a deserted house near by, and when the unlucky reporter had partially recovered from the pain of his wound, he wrote a note to Mrs. C. stating what he had done, also informing her of his mishap, and asking, as a favor, to be permitted to come to her house until he could recover from his injuries. To this note he received the following "very sorry" reply:

WAVERLY, Nov. 6.

Mr. ——: Many thanks for your kind intercessions, and would be pleased, were it in my power, to make you some return.

I am extremely sorry to hear of the accident to you, but circumstanced as I am, *alone*, and more than I can attend to, I shall have to decline, knowing that you can be better attended to *elsewhere*.

Very respectfully, S. C. CURLETTE.

Fortunately, there happened to be a good Samaritan family about two miles distant, in the person of Mr. and Mrs. COOK SHACKLETT, late of Philadelphia. Thither your bruised correspondent limped by the aid of the faithful servant before mentioned, where he received a welcome, and most hospitable treatment. They would, no doubt, have opened their doors with the same readiness to any secession officer or soldier similarly situated. Two or three days' rest enabled the correspondent to mount his barbed steed once more, but not to renew his search after another distressed secesh widow.

Twenty-six years ago your rambling reporter visited Warrenton on his way to East Tennessee. On returning to the place to-day, following in the wake of the Union wing, we can scarcely detect any change which this long period has made in the town. A few new houses have been built, but the place wears the aspect of all Virginia villages—there is the lack of all thrift, and a

"Gentle flavor of mild decay"

pervading things generally. The town is filled, crowded, rammed-jammed with officers of the army, soldiers, and army horses, all in pursuit of shelter, food and forage. A circuit of ten miles is also covered by the troops. The hotels furnish but limited accommodations for the large and sudden influx of strangers. Worst of all, the poor horses have to stand out of doors during these frosty nights, and many of them received but scanty rations of hay or fodder to supply *animal* heat. Full one-third of all the horses in the army are affected by a terrible disease, which breaks out above the hoof, and soon cripples them, or destroys the hoof—the joints swell, and in some cases the hoof drops off. The Eighth Illinois Cavalry have some 300 horses disabled by this disease, and by being overworked. The disease is generally attributed to feeding them on unseasoned corn.

No one was more surprised or more deeply affected by the new order of the President changing the command of the Army of the Potomac than Gen. BURNSIDE himself. The terms of the order left him no discretion in the matter, however. On immediately on receiving the order, sought the headquarters of his old friend and associate, and held a protracted conference with Gen. McCLELLAN on the subject. The sincerest friendship and perfect harmony, I learn, have been apparent in all their interviews. The change has produced a natural shock in the rank and file of the army, and some of the strong personal friends of the old Commander have expressed surprise and indignation at the change. Among some portion of the staff of Gen. McCLELLAN, the most indignant language is indulged in respecting the new order. No one, however, breathes a word of distrust, or of disrespect for the able, earnest and patriotic man whom the President has placed in command. The soldiers love him, they confide in his skill, and will stand by him to the last.

Any attempt of the disaffected partisan or mischievous among the officers or men to stir up mutiny in the army, will recoil upon their own heads. The heart of the army is sound. They fight for no man, but for the country, and wish to see the end of the war. If the rebel chiefs count upon surprising the Union army in a disorganized state, on account of the change in Commanders, they will find their mistake. The army still advances.

P. S., Nov. 10.—I send this by the messenger who leaves for Bristow Station this morning. The weather is fine, and there are promises of a warm day. The army is being fed scrupulously within a circuit of a few miles of this place. R. S.

No Winter Quarters—The Necessity of Immediate Activity—The Shenandoah the Line of Separation Between the Armies—Gen. B. Sanders Again.

WARRENTON, Va., Monday, Nov. 10, 1862.

The apprehension entertained by many that the Army of the Potomac would settle down into Winter quarters before making a great effort to seize the rebel Capital, seems to have been entirely dissipated since the appointment of Gen. BURNSIDE to the chief command. That a vigorous prosecution of the war during the coming season would meet the warmest desire of both officers and men is plainly evident, and that a quiet resignation to inertness, while so much is yet to be performed, would be extremely distasteful to the majority of the troops, is equally apparent. All are anxious that the decisive blow should be struck. To delay movements for the coming two weeks is perhaps to delay movements for the season. The soldier, as well as he who sits in his chair and complacently plans out a campaign, appreciates the importance of activity at certain times; and very few there are in the ranks at present who do not foresee and comprehend the immense advantage to be gained in the next few weeks, if resolute measures be taken to utterly paralyze the enemy. The weather has not yet become dreadfully cold, the heavy rains have not yet descended, and the roads remain firm and sure, forage seems to be approaching, when the favorable condition of the elements and the thoroughfares will be supplanted by another far less favorable for the active service of the soldier.

Since the army reached Warrenton it has been allowed a short breathing spell, but it is not likely that it will remain motionless long at a time. Yesterday one division was preparing to move toward Warrenton Junction to protect the railroad at that point. The necessary supplies are being transported to the front, and when it again advances it will be with a view of meeting the enemy in battle. Whether the rebels intend to make a stand this side of Gordonsville, remains to be seen. The Shenandoah River is about the line of separation of the two armies at the present writing. Our cavalry, however, are on the alert, and it is probable that in a few hours the army, in force, will occupy the western side of the river.

Gen. BURNSIDE's headquarters remain at Warrenton. The railroad is open to that point. The citizens of the place did not extend a very cordial welcome to our troops, having in mind, as many of them related to me, the fact that upon a previous occupation of the town by our men their property was damaged to a fearful extent. It is unfortunate that a distinction is not made between Union and rebel citizens. As it is, both change, suffer. The Union sentiment is so much in the minority that it is almost impossible to discover it, consequently the soldiers are not prone to give any inhabitant credit for Union support or sympathy. The number of real Union people in Warrenton will not exceed a dozen, and notwithstanding they have been greatly annoyed at different times by our troops, they continue to cherish a good will toward us and even exert themselves to the utmost to extend aid and information.

A prominent citizen informed me to-day that he had learned, through rebel sources, of the arrival of General N. SANDERS at Richmond. How he succeeded in passing our lines is a mystery. It is reported that he entered the office of the rebel Secretary of War in the garb of a sailor. When the Secretary had dispatched his business with those who had previously claimed his attention, he turned to SANDERS, and asked what he could do for him. SANDERS replied that perhaps he was able to do something for him (the Secretary.) He then made himself known, and a long conversation ensued between the two. It is understood that SANDERS assured the Secretary that England was ready to interfere in behalf of the South whenever JEFF. DAVIS intimated his readiness for that event.

Gen. HOOKER and staff will arrive here to-morrow. Gen. HOOKER will take command of the Fifth Army Corps, formerly commanded by Gen. FITZ JOHN PORTER. It is thought that the advance movement will be pushed with vigor during the next few days. Whether or not we have a battle, depends upon the action of the rebels. If they make a stand, we shall attack them. If they run from us, all we can do will be to follow them up, and harass their rear, unless we can also succeed in getting on their flank, in which case a battle would be inevitable. WHIT.

The Forces on the Rappahannock—The Railroad Bridge at the Crossing Held by Gen. Bayard—Scouting and Capture of Prisoners—Gen. McClellan Leaves for Home—Temper of the Army.

WARRENTON, Va., Tuesday, Nov. 11, 1862.

Strong reconnoitering parties have been constantly kept in advance of the main army. On Saturday, PLEASANTON's Cavalry, with a battery, were advanced to the right, as the head of the column arrived here. They went to the extreme right, and have been occupying Freeman's Ford, some nine miles above Rappahannock Station. The river is, as yet, at a low stage, and as fordable as it was in August. This, of course, increases the difficulty of guarding it.

BAYARD's Cavalry, with TAYLOR's Brigade of Infantry, marched to Rappahannock Station. They had with them Capt. GIBSON's Battery of regulars. They arrived at the bridge on Sunday night, and found the enemy's cavalry, with one piece of artillery, encamped on the opposite side of the river, commanding the bridge. No attempt had been made to destroy it. Capt. GIBSON shelled their camp—the rebels running away and leaving camp-fires burning, and their prepared supper uneaten. Gen. BAYARD remained and occupied the position all day Monday, and then retired to camp, leaving one section of battery and a squad of cavalry on picket. The bridge at the railroad crossing is in our possession. The only thing has been an occasional shell, exchanged from opposite sides of the river. On Sunday, Sergt. ROBERTS, of Capt. GIBSON's Battery, received a slight wound in the left cheek from a fragment of shell, while serving at the guns. The Sergeant seems a cool and brave man. He has been five years in the regular service, and has reenlisted for the war.

During Sunday a squadron of BAYARD's Cavalry were sent to scout through the country, and were fired on by small roaming parties of guerillas, mounted, and dressed in citizens clothes. Among the rebel prisoners recently captured was one mounted on a fine horse, who had his horse shot before he would surrender. The five officers belonging to LONGSTREET's Staff who were captured and brought to headquarters, included a Lieut.-Col. BLUNT, already referred to.

Gen. AVERILL's Cavalry occupy KELLY's Ford. Cannonading was heard in that direction from 10 o'clock yesterday until 3 o'clock P. M.

The weather continues very fine. No movement of the army is yet apparent. Affairs are assuming shape under the *new regime*.

Gen. McCLELLAN made his farewell call on Gen. BURNSIDE this morning, and then took a special train from the Warrenton Station for Washington. His leave-taking has been a series of most enthusiastic

[CONTINUED ON THIRD PAGE.]

FROM SKETCHTOWN.

The Evacuation of the News at Gen. McClellan's Removal—The Reception of Gen. Pleasanton and His Cavalry &c.

SKETCHTOWN, Va., 20 MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Saturday Evening, Nov. 8, 1862.

About 12½ o'clock this morning Gen. BUCKINGHAM arrived here with an order relieving Gen. GEO. B. McCLELLAN of the command of the Army of the Potomac, and substituting Gen. BURNSIDE in his place. Gen. GIBBON and a few other officers were with the Commander at the time of its reception. By daylight it became generally known among the soldiers. The effect of this sudden order was generally keen upon officer and private, alike of the new troops, and those of the Army of Virginia proper, expressing themselves pleased with the change, while those who served on the Peninsula are, to a certain extent, dissatisfied.

The staff, as might be expected, make no concealment of their utter disgust with the new order of things, which removes their General, and for a time at least cuts short the military career which they have pursued with so little personal danger. There are some honorable exceptions, but as a whole, no body of men in the army have been more unpopular. It is a wonder, as a General remarked to me this morning, how the commander should have been so unfortunate in his selections.

Numerous officers have expressed their determination to resign, though they are generally believed to be of that number who are waiting for some pretense for throwing up their commissions. Every one of these who lays down his sword in this critical juncture, thereby demonstrating that he has been fighting for a name and not for his country, should be held up to the rabid gaze, and receive all the scorn and ignominy which his conduct deserves.

There are many suppositions as to the reason for this sudden removal of Gen. McCLELLAN. My own opinion is that he had been relieved from his command through failure to cooperate in a grand strategic move planned at Washington. You remember of my writing you some time since that he had been ordered to again assume the offensive. Three army corps were reported as unprepared to march from lack of clothing and on account of being cut up so badly at Antietam. Of this number was FITZ-JOHN PORTER's, which hardly entered that famous fight and suffered but slightly. They could soon be fully equipped, however. Yet, day after day passed and not the least indications of a movement were apparent. Finally, after the enemy had been engaged for full two weeks in preparing their lines of retreat, the army crossed the Potomac and began the Southward march, the rebels falling back as fast as we advanced.

That Gen. McCLELLAN has endeared himself to his soldiers no one can doubt, but I question whether the affection entertained for him is anything more than all armies cherish for a leader who has been a long time with them. As a disciplinarian and strategist he has excelled, but that he has signally failed in execution, the relative position of our armies as compared with that occupied by them a year ago, fully demonstrated.

Our last letter, describing Gen. PLEASANTON's achievement, left him Wednesday evening at Barbee's Cross Roads, erroneously spelled "Barbus" in Lloyd's Map. The enemy had been brilliantly routed for the sixth time, and our men encamped for the night. On the morrow they again pushed forward on the road leading into the turnpike which runs from Front Royal to this place. Reaching the Blue Ridge, skirmishers were thrown out in various directions. Gen. PLEASANTON discovered very soon that STUART had laid a trap for him. JACKSON's force of infantry had retreated to Sandy Hook and Flint Hill. Gen. STUART stationed the main part of his force in Chester Gap, but left a small detachment on the turnpike leading to these places, hoping that our cavalry would be decoyed into following them. Gen. PLEASANTON, however, was too sharp for him, and pursued a direct contrary course.

The skirmishers and pickets were drawn in about 5 o'clock, and he proceeded back through "Barbee" to Orleans, where he encamped for the night. On reaching the Cross-roads it was ascertained that the enemy had suffered much more severely in the fight of the day previous than we had supposed. Over one hundred were killed, wounded and missing. The next day our cavalry proceeded in a southerly course, discovering the baggage wagons of Gen. BURNSIDE at the left. Turning on a road leading to the right of Waterloo, they crossed the Potomac and encountered the enemy's pickets belonging to the Thirteenth North Carolina. A brief skirmish delayed our advance for some twenty minutes, at the end of which time it pushed on to Amissville, reaching that place about noon—the enemy's pickets disappearing as we entered. Three guns were discovered here which STUART had abandoned in the fight of Thursday. An old negro had attached them to his ox-cart, and dragged them away to his barn, where they were found.

There were several cases of small-pox at Amissville. One house, said to contain patients, was broken into, and a large amount of supplies was found belonging to the Confederate Government. Gen. PLEASANTON spent last night here. Early this morning he proceeded several miles out on the Upperville turnpike, but returned to-night. Thus closes a week of most gallant achievements on the part of our cavalry. STUART's Cavalry, whom we have been whipping and pursuing all this time, were evidently guarding a long wagon train which was proceeding in a southerly direction. F.

THE BUSSORA OFF CAPE RACE.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Thursday, Nov. 13, 1862.

Via SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A steamer, no doubt the *Europa*, from Liverpool 1st, via Queenstown 2d inst., passed Cape Race this (Tuesday) evening at 5 o'clock, distant five miles. The Associated Press boat pulled out four miles, the steamer answering her signals, but the latter would not come near enough to the boat for the obtaining of the Press dispatches. There was a high sea running, and it was with extreme difficulty and peril that the boat and crew returned from its dangerous mission. Had the steamer's course been a mile nearer, the dispatches could have been procured.

Fire on a Railroad.

DANBURY, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The baggage car on the night express train, coming west, containing the mails, express money and baggage, was entirely destroyed by fire at Haywood's Station, on the Great Western Railroad last night.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The City of Baltimore at this Port, and the Nova Scotian off Cape Race.

Important News Touching the American Question.

Lord Lyons Instructed to Assure Non-Interference on the Part of Great Britain.

Cold Water Thrown on the Rampant Bermudians.

Com. Wilkes Justified in his Proceedings.

FURTHER DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA.

A Decline of 2d. in American Cotton.

The steamer *City of Baltimore*, Capt. KENNEY, which sailed from Liverpool at noon on the 29th, and from Queenstown on the 31st ultimo, arrived here last evening.

The steamship *Nova Scotian*, from Liverpool on the 30th, and Londonderry on the 31st of October, was boarded off Cape Race at 10 o'clock on Tuesday morning by the news yacht of the Associated Press and a summary of her news obtained.

The *Europa* reached Liverpool shortly after noon on the 27th.

The *Java* arrived off Londonderry on the evening of the 27th, and reached Liverpool on the afternoon of the 28th.

The *City of Washington* was at Queenstown about noon on the 30th.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th of October.

The London *Times* has an editorial in regard to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the operations of the Confederate steamer *Alabama*, Capt. SEMMES.

In another editorial the London *Times* expatiates on the difficulties attending the conscription in the Northern States.

The London *Daily News* gives as a report that CHARLES TREVELYAN goes to India as Financial Minister, vice LAING.

Mr. SUMNER had an interview with the French Emperor on the 26th of October.

The National Assembly of Greece was to meet in about a week, and it was reported that they would tender the Crown to Prince ALFRED, of England.

King OTHO had arrived at Vienna.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS ABROAD.

MR. COBDEN'S VIEWS.

Mr. COBDEN had addressed his constituents at Rochdale. He spoke at length on the prevailing distress of Lancashire. He regarded this distress as a National question, and if public and private aid proved insufficient to relieve it, Parliament would have to make provision for it. He then referred to the American war, and said that it would be a waste of time for foreigners to attempt to influences the combatants. To interfere in the war, or to recognize the South, would do more harm than good, and fail to bring forward cotton. As to how the contest was going to end, he confessed his inability to form any opinion; but if compelled to make a guess, he would not make the same guess that Earl RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE did. He did not believe that if the war should soon be brought to a termination it would end in the separation of the North and South. He thought those who professed so much for Southern unity ought to appreciate more the same desire in America. Intervention by force would do more than anything else to strengthen the Federal Government, and the cost to England in one month would be more than sufficient to feed the distressed operatives for two years. Mr. COBDEN continued by severely reproaching the Palmerston Government for its extravagance, and advocated disarmament.

THE INSTRUCTIONS OF LORD LYONS.

The *Times*, in its City Article, says that Lord LYONS took out the most full assurances that while England will be eager, in concert with other civilized nations, to adopt any step that may lead to promote a permanent return of peace, either a reconstruction of the Union on the old or new basis, or an agreement for a friendly separation, and will, meanwhile, individually refuse to depart one hair's breadth from her course of non-interference.

The *Globe*, in a leader on the departure of LORD LYONS, says every reliance may be placed on his discretion; besides which, there is great improbability of any causes of political difference between the Government at Washington and our own. As to Capt. WILKES, he could be prosecuted for the late seizure of vessels, and Government will repudiate his transgression as it did before.

MORE DEPREDATIONS BY THE ALABAMA.

The following particulars respecting the destruction of ships by the above steamer, are given by the ship *Tennessee*, which had arrived at Liverpool from Philadelphia:

"The *Tennessee*, Capt. JAMES, from Philadelphia, was captured by the steamer *Alabama* on the 9th of October, at 6 P. M., in lat. 41°, lon. 55°. Capt. JAMES was taken on board, and found there Capt. HARMON and crew, of the late bark *Wave Crest*, from New-York for Cardiff, and Capt. JOHNSON and crew, of the late ship *Dunbrody*, from New-York to London, all prisoners and in irons on deck, their vessels having been burnt two days previously. The next day the prisoners were transferred to the *Tennessee*, and Capt. JAMES alone remained on board the *Alabama* as her Master. On the 11th, they captured and burned the ship *Manchester*, from New-York to Liverpool. Her Captain and crew were also put on board the *Tennessee*, which Capt. JAMES says then informed me a cartel. No more prizes were taken till the evening of the 13th, and there being every appearance of thick weather, Capt. JAMES was put on board the *Tennessee*, and allowed to proceed, after having given a ransom bond. All the Captains, officers and crew are paroled prisoners of war."

COMMODORE WILKES AND THE BERMUDIANS.

The appointment of Commodore WILKES to the

The New-York Times, Thursday, September 13, 1900

[illegible]

[illegible]

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEATH OF REV. DR. BRIGHAM.

Meeting of the Clergy—Appropriate Resolutions.

A meeting of Episcopal clergymen of this city was held at Trinity Chapel schoolroom, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of giving expression to the general sentiment of the loss Trinity Church, Bishop Potter presided, and after prayer the following preamble and resolutions, drawn by Mr. Dix, were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this life the Rev. Dr. Brigham, late Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, and for many years Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, in this city, and

WHEREAS, We desire to express our sense of the loss which the Church has sustained in the death of one who was so long and so faithful a minister of Christ, and who was so much beloved by his brethren in the ministry; therefore

Resolved, That we have received the intelligence of the death of the Rev. Dr. Brigham with deep sorrow, and that we tender to the family of the deceased our sincere sympathy in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we recognize in the character of Dr. Brigham the union of the Christian virtues with the graces of the scholar and the gentleman, and that we shall long cherish the memory of his gentle and loving spirit, his unaffected piety, his ripe learning, his sound judgment, his wise counsel, his faithful discharge of the duties of his sacred office, and his unwearied diligence in the service of his Master.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our deceased brother in a body, when resolutions will be offered by Dr. Haight in relation to the same.

Resolved, That the Secretary of this meeting be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased.

Dr. Brigham was born in Boston, Mass., in 1796, and was consequently in his seventy-fifth year at the time of his death. He graduated at Harvard College in 1816, and was ordained deacon in 1819 and priest in 1821. He was rector of Christ Church, Hartford, from 1824 to 1832, when he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Boston, where he remained until 1859, when he resigned on account of ill health. He was then elected Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York, and Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, which position he held at the time of his death. He was also President of the Board of Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, and Professor of Pastoral Theology in that institution. He was a man of great learning and piety, and was universally beloved and respected.

The Rev. Dr. Haight, Rector of St. Ann's Church, Brooklyn, will preach a memorial sermon on the occasion of the death of Dr. Brigham, on Sunday morning next, at 10½ o'clock.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MUNIMENTO SALE.—Messrs. BANKS, MANWIN & Co. offered at auction, yesterday, at their salesroom, No. 111 Nassau-st., a large number of old coins. The attendance of dealers was large and the bidding spirited. Among those present were Mr. Phelps, of Cincinnati; Dr. Haight, Dr. Leonard, Dr. Hibbee, Dr. Beebury, Dr. Houghton, Mr. Ferrell, of Columbia; Dr. Haight, Rev. Mr. Stocking, Rev. Dr. Eberhardt, Rev. Messrs. Quigly, Hawley, Cumming, Reed, Upham, Osborne, Lyon, Woodruff, Hall, Almost ready, Scofield, Stearns, Bloomfield, Bellamy, Rogers, Collins, Lyon, Hopkins, Seeley, Rogers, Scofield-st., Schoolhouse, Sayrewood, Collins, Rogers, Seeley, Rogers, Cook, Morris, Rogers, Seeley, Rogers, Cook, Morris, Rogers, Seeley, Rogers, Cook, Morris

New-York Tribune.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV 13, 1862.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

One Million yesterday paid a visit to the Army of the Potomac. The Army appears to have made a creditable movement.

Gen. McCLELLAN arrived in Trenton, N. J., at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The people received him with demonstrations.

Gen. Cesar Barrios, who has been detailed to the command of the Pulaski district, is a native of Carolina, but has been a resident of Georgia for many years. He is believed to be true to the Union.

The steamship Vera-Cruz, from Southampton on the 29th ult., also arrived at this port last night.

The steamship Arago, from Havre, arrived at this port yesterday morning.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: "There is probably no truth in the report that the rebel Army of Northern Virginia has been reinforced, but that the Army of the Potomac was in command of the army. Not only was the movement of the army effected upon the report of the rebels having been reinforced, but the Army of the Potomac was in motion before the reinforcements could have reached Gen. Lee. The movement was commenced on the 26th, and on the 29th the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Lee's Army was not reinforced, and the rebels have fallen back from their position at Winchester, and that Army is now in full retreat."

Our advices from the Southwest represent that Gen. Grant was advanced beyond La Grange when last heard from. Gen. Sherman was at Memphis, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Rosecrans was at Corinth, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Buell was at Nashville, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Curtis was at Helena, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Banks was at Baton Rouge, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Burnside was at Falmouth, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. McClellan was at Warrenton, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Halleck was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Dix was at Fortress Monroe, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Wool was at Baltimore, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Schenck was at Baltimore, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Heintzelman was at Arlington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Casey was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Franklin was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Sumner was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Hooker was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Stoneman was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Pleasonton was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Averell was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Kilpatrick was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Custer was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Gregg was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Buford was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Merritt was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Wilson was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Rosser was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Fitz Lee was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Stuart was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Hampton was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Wade Hampton was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Longstreet was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Jackson was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Ewell was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Hill was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Lee was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Bragg was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Johnston was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Beauregard was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Pemberton was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Van Dorn was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Price was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Holmes was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Kirby Smith was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Magruder was at Washington, and the rebels were in full retreat. Gen. Huger

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

THE GEN. HALLECK GO TO THE ARMY.

Gen. Halleck's visit to the Army of the Potomac, intended to last night, took place to-day, and will include a thorough examination into its condition.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. Sumner is also everywhere greeted with enthusiastic evidences of affection and confidence. The army, generally, is in high spirits and anxious to move against the enemy.

Some instances are stated of resignations tendered by officers, many of whom have long desired to leave the service, and all being such as Government can profitably spare.

Gen. Sam Wetmore remains with Gen. Burnside as Assistant Adjutant-General, Gen. Burnes as Chief of Cavalry, and Col. Ramsay as Inspector-General. Several other of Gen. McClellan's best staff officers express the desire to remain in active service.

It is said that some officers who have tendered their resignations have asked leave to withdraw them, but it is believed that the Government has sufficient judgment, firmness and self-respect to strike from the rolls of the army all who prefer partisan politics to patriotic service. No resignations, however, had been received up to 12 o'clock to-day.

GEN. SUMNER.

Gen. Sumner, one of the ablest officers in Gen. McClellan's Staff, is still here, and is desirous of continuing in active service. Col. Kerr's programme for the war differs totally from that of his brother, and if carried out, would soon make the rebellion one of the dreadful memories of the past.

GEN. HOOKER'S RECEPTION IN THE ARMY.

If popular demonstrations furnish any test of popular regard, Gen. Hooker's reception at Fairfax and Warrenton yesterday would seem to indicate that he possesses, to the fullest extent, the confidence and affection of the soldiery. Not only was he received by his old corps with the fullest applause, but the same fervor was created in commending to which he was personally a stranger. In the face of such demonstrations towards an officer, who so boldly denounces the previous inactive policy of the army, it is idle to talk of dangerous disaffection on account of the removal of a Commander who, whatever his personal deficiencies, has never inspired to keep-tested and implicit enthusiasm.

GEN. WADSWORTH.

Gen. Wadsworth returned to-day from the front, and it is believed that he will soon, at his own request, be assigned to a command in the field.

A BRAVE CAVALRY OFFICER.

The following dispatch pays a merited compliment to one of the ablest and bravest officers in the West:

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 11, 1862—10:30 P. M.,
Via CAIRO, Nov. 12.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

One hundred and thirty-four prisoners were taken by Col. Lee, of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and six-teen rebels killed. Our loss is two wounded. Col. Lee is one of our best cavalry officers. I earnestly recommend him for promotion.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

AT WILLARD'S.

Gens. Wadsworth, Ayres and Abbott, and Gov. Morgan, are at Willard's.

Gen. Cannon is here.

NOT TRUE.

The statement published yesterday in one of your contemporaries, that Gen. Hunter was reappointed to the command of the Southern Department only upon condition that he would issue no more Anti-Slavery proclamations, is a mere invention, and a very weak one. There is no truth whatever in the statement.

SUPPLIES FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Vast quantities of shoes, clothing, provisions and other Quartermaster's and commissary stores, the surplus of the Army of the Potomac, are now being, at great expense, sent back to the Washington depots. This is a striking commentary on the complaints made that the army was delayed in consequence of the want of these supplies.

NEW DIET TABLE FOR GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Our attention has been drawn to an admirable new diet table prepared for the use of our hospitals, and which is likely to prove of invaluable service. Hitherto, the kind and quantity of food to be distributed to the patients in our hospitals has been left to the caprice of individual Surgeons, that failing, in many cases, far short of the actual requirements. By this new system, a regular printed scale has been established, by which the exact daily quantity of each kind of food necessary for each individual is clearly set forth, in avordupois weight, and varying to suit all patients, from the convalescent to the very sick and feeble. This great improvement has been effected by a Medical Board, consisting of Medical Inspectors Cuyler and Coolidge, in consultation with Surgeon-General Hammond and Dr. Jos. R. Smith.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that the Excise law in relation to stamp duties upon open policies of insurance does not regard each separate indorsement as a separate contract, and subject to duty.

The stamp upon the policy itself covers all indorsements upon it, and is alone necessary.

But all policies, renewals and indorsements, *other than open policies, are subject to stamp duties.*

In reply to questions propounded to Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. C. F. Mayne, by W. C. Maynard, Esq., of New-York, in regard to the drawback upon cast oil, Mr. Mayne has returned the following answer:

"Section 47 refers to the removal for exportation of spirits or oil on which the tax has not been paid, and section 136 refers to the transportation of spirit or oil on which the tax has been paid. In the latter case only is there a claim for drawback or allowance of the amount of tax paid. Any quantity of spirits or oil may be exported, and the drawback claimed, when duty to the amount of twenty dollars or more has been paid."

SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS IN HOSPITAL.

At the present time there are about 14,500 sick and wounded soldiers in the various hospitals in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. These figures show a large decrease in the number of patients in military hospitals here. At one time these hospitals contained upwards of 20,000.

CLOTHING FOR THE CONTRABANDS.

Two thousand dollars worth of clothing, purchased, under direction of Lieut. Col. Doster, Provost Marshal here, out of funds realized from the sale of contraband goods captured on the Lower Potomac, will be distributed to-day among the contrabands at "Camp Barker."

SEIZURE OF TWO SCHOONERS LADEN WITH THE "ARDENT."

Two schooners, laden with whisky, were seized yesterday at one of the wharves on the Potomac, and their Captains and crews sent to the Old Capital Prison. It is supposed that the vessels were engaged in the smuggling business.

NEW-YORK CONTRACTS.

The following is a list of contracts solicited or proposed to the War Department and its several Bureaus, by citizens of New-York, during the week ending Nov. 11:

WM. A. CHILDS offers 1,000 wall tents at a low price, delivered to Col. VINTON. Price not stated.

FOSTER & HARKNESS offer 150 or 300 wall tents and flies complete, for $50 each.

Union Safety Guards, through their public-spirited proprietor, Mr. Wm. H. Webb, have tendered to the Government the use of their splendid steamer *Daylight*, now lying at this port, for the purpose of conveying Gen. Burnside and his staff to Fortress Monroe. The offer was accepted, and the *Daylight* will leave this port at 10 o'clock to-morrow (Thursday) morning.

J. J. ADAMS & Co. offer 1,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets at $7 each.

GEN. E. LAFAYE offers 6,000 Prussian smooth-bore muskets at $7 each.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

The following gentlemen have been appointed Medical Examiners, by the Commissioner of Pensions:

Dr. PHINEAS ROWLAND, of Keokuk, Iowa.
Dr. JAMES E. WHEELER, Dover, N. H.
Dr. J. J. TRIPLE, Covington, Kentucky.
Dr. OLIVER S. ROOT, Pittsfield, Mass.
Dr. JAMES DURKEE, Cambridge, Ohio.
Dr. JAMES G. BUSH, Vernon, Indiana.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

POSTAL CURRENCY.

Owing to a deficiency in the expected supply of postal currency, the Treasury Department will not be able to perfect the arrangements for furnishing Railroad Companies with the stock needed to change until next week.

THE BLOCKADE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Navy Department has received information that Acting Master WARREN, commanding the steamer *Daylight*, on the morning of the 30th ult., while on his way to the blockading station off Wilmington, and when about three miles from New-Inlet, discovered a schooner lying at anchor between Stump Inlet and New-Topsail Inlet. When getting within a mile of her, the first and second cutters of the *Daylight*, under command of Acting Master's GUNNER, were sent to board and examine the vessel. Before she was reached her crew slipped the cable, to allow the schooner to drift, and fled to the shore in their boats, and thus escaped. The boats of the *Daylight* reached her, and she was boarded before drifting ashore. Finding no one on board, they made sail and brought her off. There was no other vessel in sight at the time, and not a gun was fired in making the capture. The parties escaping from the vessel, after landing, fired two musket shots at the boats' crews. No flag of any kind or papers could be found on her. She proved to be the *Racer*, of Nassau, N. P., and was loaded principally with salt. She has been sent to New-York for adjudication.

OTHER CAPTURES.

Rear-Admiral LEE has forwarded to the Navy Department a report for Commander CROSS, of gunboat *Penobscot*, on Shallot Inlet, N. C., detailing the circumstances attending the destruction of the British schooner *Pantaloon*, which was discovered on the 2d inst., close in with the inlet. Her crew were driven on shore by the rifled gun of the *Penobscot*, while endeavoring to tow the vessel toward the coast. Acting Ensign EDWARDS, who boarded the schooner, found the cargo to consist of salt; olive oil, boots, shoes, liquors, etc. Her destruction was occasioned by the fact that the tide and surf prevented the possibility of getting her afloat. She was set on fire on the afternoon of the 3d inst., every preparation having been made for that event early in the day. Commander CROSS reports having on board an English flag, a quadrant and timepiece.

Further information from Commander G. H. SCOTT, of the *Mercedesta*, states that the English bark *Sophia* has been captured by the *Daylight*, Acting Master WARREN, and the *Mount Vernon*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. AMMEN commanding. Their reports show the loss of three officers, eighteen men and three boats. It appears that the English vessel was discovered, on the morning of the 4th inst., lying at anchor near Masonville, when she made sail and stood for the beach, which she struck at 9:30 A. M., and boats were dispatched to set fire to her, which was effectually performed. During the affair, the boats of the *Daylight* got ashore, and the *Mount Vernon* dispatched boats to their assistance, while the two vessels kept up a continuous fire on the woods, to prevent the enemy from molesting our men. Great difficulty was experienced in getting the boats off shore. When returning to the anchorage, it was discovered that Acting Ensign O. L. S. ROGERS and five seamen of the *Mount Vernon*, with Acting Assistant Paymaster CHARLES COLWELL ROGERS, and thirteen men, were missing.

Late Richmond papers mention the capture of these men.

THE EARLY DAYS OF THE REBELLION.

Gen. Scott's Reply to Mr. Buchanan.

The Relations of the Ex-President with Secretary Floyd Discussed.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer:

I regret to find myself in a controversy with the venerable Ex-President BUCHANAN.

Recently (October 21) you published my official report to President LINCOLN, dated March 30, 1861, giving a summary of my then recent connexion with our principal Southern forts, which, I am sorry to perceive, has given offence to the Ex-President. That result, purely incidental, did not enter into my purpose in drawing up the paper; but, on reflection, I suppose that, under the circumstances, offence was unavoidable.

Let it be remembered that the new President had a right to demand of me—the immediate Commander of the army—how it had happened that the incipient rebels had been allowed to seize several of those forts, and from the bad condition of others were likely to gain possession of them also. Primarily the blame rested exclusively on me. Hence, to vindicate my sworn allegiance to the Union and professional conduct, the report was submitted to President LINCOLN at an early day, (in his Administration,) and recently to the world.

To that short paper Ex-President BUCHANAN publishes a reply of double the length in the *Intelligencer* of the 1st inst. My rejoinder, from necessity, if not taste, will be short, for I hold the pen in a rheumatic hand, and am without aid-de-camp or amanuensis, and without a printed document and my own official papers.

Unable, in my present condition, to make an analysis of the Ex-President's long reply, I avail myself of a substitute furnished by an accidental visiter, who has kindly marked the few points which he thinks may require some slight notice at my hands.

1. To account for not having garrisoned sufficiently the Southern forts named against anticipated treason and rebellion, according to my many recommendations, beginning Oct. 29, 1860; repeated the next day, and again more earnestly Dec. 12, 16, 20 and 30, the Ex-President says: "There were no available troops within reach."

Now, although it is true that, with or without the Ex-President's approbation, the Secretary of War had nearly denuded our whole western seaboard of troops in order to augment our forces in Texas and Utah, I nevertheless pointed out to him that the above dates the 500 recruits (about) which we had in the harbor of New-York and at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania, nearly all organized into temporary companies, and tolerably drilled and disciplined—quite equal to the purpose in question—besides the five companies of regulars near at hand, making about 1,000 men. These disposable troops would have given (say) 200 men to the twin forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New-Orleans; an equal number to Fort Morgan, below Mobile; a reinforcement of 100 men to Fort Pickens, Florida. Pensacola harbor, and a garrison of like number to the twin fort, McRae; a garrison of 100 men to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas Island, and the same to Fort Pulaski, below Savannah, which, like Forts Pulaski, Morgan and McRae, had not at the time a soldier—leaving about 200 men for the twin forts Moultrie and Sumter, Charleston harbor, where there were two weak companies, making less than ninety men. Fortress Monroe had already a garrison of about eight companies, one or two of which might, in the earliest period of danger, have been spared till volunteers could have been enlisted, notwithstanding printed handbills were every where posted in Eastern Virginia, by an eccentric character, inviting recruits to take that most important work.

Now, I have nowhere said that either of those forts even with the reinforcement indicated, would have had a near garrison. Certainly not. My proposition was to put each in a condition, as I expressly said, to guard against a surprise or coup de main, (as off-hand attacks are without full preparation.)

That those movements of small detachments might easily have been made in November and December, 1860, and some of them as late as the following month, cannot be doubted. But the Ex-President sneers at my "weak device" for saving the forts. He forgets what the gallant ANDERSON did, with a handful of men, in Fort Sumter, and leaves out of the account what he might have done with a little handful of men, in Fort Pickens. Why was not contempt might be not have looked upon CHASE or BRAGG in front of him with varying masses of from 3,000 to 5,000 men. If Fort Pickens and its twin Fort McRae had been thoroughly armed—

I repeat that small garrisons would at first have sufficed for the other twins, Forts Jackson and St. Philip, also. My object was to save to the Union, by any means at hand, all those works, until Congress could have time to authorize a call for volunteers—a call which the President, for such purpose, might no doubt have made, without any special legislation, with the full approbation of every loyal State in the Union.

Second—The ex-President shows how his inability in having his neglect of the forts "attributed," as he says, "to the least cause, to the influence of Gen. FLOYD," and, he adds, "all my Cabinet must become witness that I was the President myself, responsible for all the acts of the Administration."

Now, notwithstanding this broad assumption of responsibility, I should be sorry to believe that the Ex-President specially consented to the removal, by Secretary FLOYD, of 115,000 extra muskets and rifles with all their implements and ammunition from Northern repositories to Southern arsenals, so that on the breaking out of the maturing rebellion they might be found millions each, except in the United States, in the most convenient positions for distribution among the insurgents. So, too, of the 126 or 140 pieces of artillery which the same Secretary ordered from Pittsburgh to Ship Island in Lake Borgne, and Galveston, Texas, for forts not yet erected. Accidentally learning early in March that under this posthumous order the shipment of these guns had commenced, I communicated the fact to Secretary HOLT (acting for Secretary CAMERON just in time to defeat the robbery.

But on this point we may hear Ex-Secretary FLOYD himself. At Richmond he expressly claimed the honor of defending all my pleas and solicitations respecting the forts, and received his reward: it being there universally admitted, that but for that victory over me, there could have been no rebellion.

Third—Mr. BUCHANAN complains that I published, without permission, on Jan. 18, 1861, my views addressed to the Secretary of War, Oct. 29 and No. 1860. But that act was done, as I explained to him at the time, by the misrepresentations of my views in one of the earlier speeches of the same Ex-Secretary after his return to Virginia.

Fourth—One of my statements complaining of the joint countermand, sent through the Secretaries of War and Navy to prevent the landing at Fort Pickens of Capt. VODGES' Company unless the fort should be attacked, is cited by the Ex-President to prove "a singular want of memory on my part," and a note from Ex-Secretary HOLT is adduced to show that I had entirely approved of the joint countermand the day (Jan. 7) that it was conveyed. Few persons are a little liable to make a misstatement, by accident, as Mr. HOLT and no one is more incapable of making one by design. Yet I have not the slightest recollection of an interview with him on this subject. I do remember, however, that Mr. HOLT, on some matter of business, approached my bedside about that time, when I was suffering from an excess of pain.

Mr. BUCHANAN: Mr. HOLT and myself were all landsmen, and could know but little of the supposed facility of landing troops on an open sea-beach with a high wind and surf. Mr. TOUCEY, Secretary of the Navy, with officers about him of naval experience and practical knowledge (or I am greatly mistaken), found it dangerous to land, except in case of an attack upon Fort Pickens, for night as well as day. I remained at Fortress Monroe, as the prohibition placed the fort, so far as he was concerned, at the mercy, or (as the event showed) the want of enterprise on the part of the rebel commander at Pensacola.

Possibly there are other parts of the reply which a superficial reader may think requires comment or elucidation, and indeed here is another marked (for me by my kind visitor.

Fifth—The Ex-President has brought together a labyrinth of dates respecting the arrival and departure of rebel Commissioners, armistices, etc., with which, as I have no connexion, I may have made an unimportant mistake or two. But as I have not by me the means of recovering the clue to those windings, I shall not attempt to follow him.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

NEW-YORK, FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, Nov. 6, 1862.

Major-General Wool and the Harpers Ferry Surrender.

HEADQUARTERS MIDDLE DEPARTMENT,
EIGHTH ARMY CORPS, BALTIMORE, Nov. 11, 1862.

To the Editors of the Baltimore American:

In the report, as published in the newspapers, of the Commission, consisting of the following officers, Maj.-Gen. D. HUNTER, United States Volunteers; Maj.-Gen. G. CRESWELLER, United States Volunteers; Brig.-Gen. C. C. AUGUR, United States Volunteers; Major DOUG PIATT, A. A. G., United States Volunteers; Capt. F. BALL, A. D. C., United States Volunteers, and Col. J. HOLT, Judge-Advocate General, called by the Government to investigate the conduct of certain officers connected with, and the circumstances attending the abandonment of Maryland Heights and the surrender of Harper's Ferry, I find the following remarks applying to myself:

"The Commission would not have dwelled upon this part of the case were it not for the fact that the officer who placed this incapable (Col. MILES) in command, should share in the responsibility, and in the opinion of the Commission, Maj.-Gen. WOOL is guilty to this extent of a grave disorder, and should be censured for his conduct."

If the report of the Commission in relation to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, has no more truth for its foundation than is contained in the above paragraph, it can only be regarded as a fiction, without a shadow of proof for its foundation.

It is not true that I placed "this incapable (Col. Miles) in command of Harper's Ferry." He was there in command at the time when I assumed control of the Department, and had been ordered to establish his headquarters there, on the 29th of March, by Maj.-Gen. McCLELLAN, then General-in-Chief. On the 30th of April, the Secretary of War sent the following order to Col. MILES, at Harper's Ferry: "You will please make daily reports of the state of your command to this Department."

I have not now time to notice further the "censure" of the Commission; when I am at leisure, it will receive the attention which it merits.

JOHN E. WOOL,
Major-General United States Army.

The Mob at Osaka, Wis.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Osaka County mob, not content with destroying the draft-box and rolls, attacked the private residences of several prominent persons, stealing and demolishing everything they could lay hands on, and maltreating all who refused to side with them.

The Provost-Marshal, with six hundred infantry, on the steamers *Sunstone* and *Comet*, left evening and to-day, arrested some fifty of the rioters.

Halt! Halt!

A CRY FROM WASHINGTON!

VOLUNTEERS ATTENTION!

WIVES, MOTHERS AND SISTERS,

whose husbands, sons and brothers are serving in the army, cannot put into their knapsacks a more necessary or valuable gift than a few boxes of HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. They insure health even under the exposure of a soldier's life. Only 25 cents a box or pot.

SOLDIERS' SPECIAL NOTICE!

DO YOUR DUTY TO YOURSELVES! PROTECT YOUR HEALTH!

☞ Read the following, just received this day from Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

T. Holloway, M. D.:

DEAR SIR: I avail myself of this opportunity to express my gratitude for your kindness in being so prompt in sending me your valuable PILLS and OINTMENT. Hundreds of poor soldiers have been made comfortable and well by the use of your medicines, and they all can testify to their healing powers and capability of giving instant relief. It has, within my own observation, saved many a poor soldier from long sickness and much suffering.

Yours truly,
Nov. 4, 1862. D. C. VOSE, Washington, D. C.

Woolen Underskirts
and Drawers,
CARDIGAN JACKETS,
and
A great variety of Hosiery and Gloves.
A. RANKIN & CO.,
No. 66 Bowery,
And No. 125 5th-st.,
Corner 22d-st.

The Best Soap in use is Pyle's O. K. Soap.—Intelligent housekeepers approve it, on trial. The editors of this paper, *Tribune*, *Post*, and of all the religious papers, buy it for family use. Sold by grocers every where. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 280 Washington-st., corner of Franklin.

If you must take Medicines then take AYER'S, which are by far the most effectual remedies to be had anywhere.

The Sea of Galilee.—Mr. BANVARD, the artist, by invitation of the American Geographical Society, will read a paper THIS EVENING, at the rooms of the Historical Society, on this "sea," illustrated with a large and interesting Panorama, upon which he has been employed for the past two years.

Winter Underwear.—Ladies, CANTRELL has the best Winter goods manufactured, and he is undselling everybody, at his store, No. 813 Broadway. Secure comfort and health, gratify your taste for the beautiful, and practice economy, by dealing at his establishment.

THE MYSTERIES OF NEW-YORK.

[CORRESPONDENCE.]

WHAT, National reputations, political appointments, religious conversions, commissions, the Central Park, the crystal fountain, the Tweed House, the Tammany Tiger, the Republican ass, the "Stump-Tail Democrats of 1860 going to Texas," another "To the Bleak Tents of 1860," and ten (X) dollars per annum, have they ever brought? Why, even of some brave soldiers, like "Bull" of Tennessee, are they not strong," or Seward "Knocked" or "Used Up," &c., &c. Well, your correspondent was ill—had been ill for a long time—in fact, his late support had given him a horrid dyspepsia. He was, consequently, nervous and, of course, bought a bottle of Plantation Bitters. The Bitters cured him, and on the bottle appeared these same celebrated letters, S. T.—1860.—X. I traveled straight for No. 28 Broadway, introduced myself to the celebrated Dr. Drake, and was shown the store-tanks, S. T. and X., and had a great illustration of the Drake building, in Spring-st., from cellar to garret, to complete me in laboratory for producing this single medicine. Some forty persons are employed; several vats, holding six thousand gallons each, are filled with roots, herbs, and materials, and then soaked in water and the extract so procured is put up St. Croix Rum, I learn, is the best, horse and juice of Calisaya Bark, Wintergreen, and other materials, and the original St. Croix Rum puncheons, bearing the Custom-House brand. It seemed that medicine could not be turned out to supply a world of invalids—for these gentlemen are unable to supply their orders for Plantation Bitters alone. I was shown many certificates of extraordinary cures effected by these Bitters. The satisfaction of the medicine business as presented to the last Congress in the report of Mr. D. S. Barnes are enormous and startling, amounting to some six million dollars annually. The proprietors of these bitters will pay Uncle Sam next fifty thousand dollars for stamps this year. With such individual resources Government loans cease to be matters of fear, and Jefferson Davis had better pack up and start for Jerusalem.

J. H.

We are happy to reproduce the above notice, and add that any ordinary case of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Headache, Scrofula, Boils, Humors, Female Weakness, Diarrhœa, Sinking, Weakness, Mental Despondency, &c., can be cured by the Plantation Bitters.

That you may judge of its efficacy we publish a list of some of the articles used in the preparation:

CALISAYA BARK—Celebrated for over two hundred years in the treatment of Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Weakness, &c. It was introduced into Europe by the Countess, wife of the Viceroy of Peru, in 1640, and was afterward sold by the Jesuits *for the enormous price of six ounces weight in silver*, under the name of Jesuits' Powders, and was finally made public by Louis XVI., King of France. Humboldt makes especial reference to its febrifuge qualities during his South American travels.

CASCARILLA BARK—For diarrhœa, colic and diseases of the stomach and bowels.

DANDELION—For inflammation of the joins and dropsical affections.

CHAMOMILE FLOWERS—For enfeebled digestion.

LAVENDER FLOWERS—Aromatic, stimulant and tonic—highly invigorating in nervous debility.

WINTERGREEN—For scrofula, rheumatism, &c.

ANISE—An aromatic carminative—promises fresh, muscle and milk; much used by mothers nursing.

Also, clove-buds, orange, caraway, coriander, snake-root, &c., all preserved in perfectly pure

ST. CROIX RUM.

The powerful invigorating and tonic properties of St. Croix Rum have been long acknowledged by the physicians of the world. For consumption it is the only stimulant that should be used.

S. T.—1860.—X.

Another wonderful ingredient, of Spanish origin, imparting beauty to the complexion and brilliancy to the mind, is yet unknown to the citizens of the world; and we withhold its name for the present.

Dr. W. A. Childs, surgeon of the Tenth Vermont Regiment, writes: "I wish every soldier had a bottle of Plantation Bitters. They are the most effective, perfect and harmless medicine I ever used."

The following is from the famous hotel proprietors of Washington:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.: Please send us twelve dozen Plantation Bitters. They are much liked by the guests of our house.

Respectfully yours,
SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 26, 1862.

MESSRS. P. H. DRAKE & Co.—GENTLEMEN: I have been a great sufferer from dyspepsia for three or four years. I have tried many if not all the remedies recommended for dyspepsia by the faculty of medicine, to no avail. About three months ago I tried the Plantation Bitters, and to my great joy I am nearly a well man. I have recommended them in several cases, and, as far as I know, always with signal benefit.

I am, very respectfully, yours,
REV. J. S. CATHORN.

Such is the language reaching us daily. No article ever had an equal sale. *Under no circumstances will the very structure of the materials used be departed from.* These Bitters are sold by all druggists, grocers, hotels and restaurants. Be sure each bottle bears the *fac-simile* of the Proprietor's signature.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.
No. 202 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.

Send free to anyone afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA
Address Box No. 759 New-York Post-office.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, *try it.* Sold by all druggists.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connexion whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia, and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

MARRIED.

LAVLIN—CUNNINGHAM.—At Christ Church, Greenwich, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 10, by Rev. Dr. Alfred Beach, of New-York, assisted by the Rector of the parish, Mr. GEORGE LESTER LAVLIN, of Westfield, Mass., to Miss LOUISA POSTER, youngest daughter of the late Gen. Walter Cunningham, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERRITT—TOTMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, in the Trinity M. E. Church, 34th-st., by Rev. T. Ledge, JOHN W. MERRITT, Esq., to Miss MYRA TOTMAN, all of this City. No cards.

MOLEAN—ROWLAND.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, at the Dutch Reformed Church on the Heights, by Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton, assisted by Rev. Dr. Kells, Rev. ALEXANDER MOLEAN, of Fairfield, Conn., to Miss SOPHIA J. ROWLAND, daughter of Henry Rowland, of Brooklyn.

MYERS—OAKLEY.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Moses Baillon, Mr. PHILIP V. MYERS to Miss HELEN J. OAKLEY, all of this City.

ORBIL—ROBINSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, at the Church of the Redeemer, Morristown, N. J., by Rev. John Botsford, GEORGE M. ORBIL, M. D., of Fredericton, New-Brunswick, to SUSAN PHILIPSE, daughter of the late Morris Robinson, Esq., of New-York.

STEVENS—HASKELL.—At St. Paul's Church, Boston, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, by Rev. Wm. R. Nicholson, D. D., ASA STEVENS, Jr., Esq., of New-York, to SARAH J. TREMERE, daughter of the late Capt. William Haskell, of Marblehead.

SHEPPARD—MACFARLANE.—In the Universalist Church in Williamsburgh, N. Y., on Sunday, Sept. 21, by Rev. E. Peters, Mr. ROBERT SHEPPARD, of North Islip, to Miss EMMA W. MACFARLANE, of Williamsburgh, L. I.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

WAIT—MORRIS.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Oct. 23, by Rev. A. Reniks, JOHN B. VAIL, of New-York, to Miss MARIA C. ECKERT, daughter of Jacob Eckert, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BUSH.—In Williamsburgh, on Wednesday morning, at 7 o'clock, CHARLES CHAUNCEY BUSH, son of Samuel J. and Caroline C. Bush, aged 20 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place on Friday afternoon, the 14th inst., at 3 o'clock. Friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

CROMWELL.—At his residence in the City of Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 12, after a brief illness, RICHARD CROMWELL, Jr.

A further notice containing information of the funeral will be given.

DAVIS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, NELLIE F. DAVIS, only daughter of Thomas and Ellen M. Davis, aged 2 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 46 East 21st-st., on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Providence for interment.

DOUGHTAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 11, of consumption, HOWARD, youngest son of the late Anthony N. Doughtan, in the 20th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 41 West 16th-st., on Thursday, Nov. 13, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

MEARS.—On Monday morning, Nov. 10, after a short illness, Mr. ABRAHAM B. MEARS, late merchant of this City, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M. from his late residence, No. 200 West 23d-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Sheriff's Jury, are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLER.—On Tuesday evening, Nov. 11, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA EVELYN, LILLIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Jacob and Jane M. Miller, aged 11 years, 7 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 202 3d-av., near 18th-st., New-York, on Friday, Nov. 14, at 1 P. M., without further invitation.

O'NEILL.—On Tuesday morning, Nov. 12, VALENTINE O'NEILL, in the 52d year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the house of Isaac Underhill, in Upper New-Rochelle, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock.

OGDEN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 11, the youngest child of Charles R. and Mary A. Ogden, aged 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, Lenox-st., Greenpoint.

PHILLIPS.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 12, ARABELLE, only child of John and Dorothea Phillips, aged 2 years, 7 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 323 West 36th-st., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock.

None knew her but to love,
None named her but to praise.

QUIGLEY.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 12, after a

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 227.—Nov. 12, 1862.
28, 25, 2, 66, 46, 14, 42, 65, 17, 24, 21, 63, 36.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 228.—Nov. 13, 1862.
35, 75, 73, 72, 23, 70, 32, 66, 37, 54, 71, 30, 15.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ERROR.—In Kentucky Class 227, drawn Nov. 12, No. 325, the third drawn number should have been 32 in place of 25, as erroneously printed in yesterday's edition. The mistake being made by the compositor.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given.
JOSEPH BATES, Broker,
No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

PRIZES CASHED IN ALL LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, by J. A. DUNN, No. 140 Broadway, up stairs. Prize communications confidential.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENT on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
GIFT AND COMMERCIAL ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 61 Park-row, New-York,
And 7 Tremont-row, Boston.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISER is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Messengers, Runners, Bookers, Stenographers and Railroad Agents, and business men generally, visiting or passing through the city, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 61 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York Times, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

OFFICE OF THE
UNITED STATES PRIZE COMMISSIONERS,
No. 79 Chambers-st.
New-York, Nov. 12, 1862.

PUBLIC SALE OF PRIZE PROPERTY

By the United States Marshal, under the direction of the undersigned, United States Prize Commissioners, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M., at Hall's Yard, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, Eastern District, Assistance, the cargo of the ship *Cavalier*, consisting of about 1,000 barrels Turpentine.

EDWARD H. OWEN,
HENRY H. ELLIOT,
United States Prize Commissioners.

GAS FIXTURES.

STEPHEN PHILBIN'S GAS FIXTURE WAREROOMS, No. 797 Broadway, connecting with Plumbing Establishment, No. 321 4th-st. Branch Store, No. 2 Astor House, Barclay-st.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF
NEW STYLES OF GAS FIXTURES,
FRENCH BRONZES, &c.
KEROSENE LAMPS, &c., offered at very reduced prices. Selling off present stock below cost to make room for new designs.

ORDINATION AT YONKERS.—MR. SAMUEL T. CARTER will be ordained, and installed as Pastor of the Westminster Church, at Yonkers, on THURSDAY, 13th inst., by the Second Presbytery of New-York. Rev. Dr. MCELROY, of New-York; Dr. MARK of Princeton, and Mr. PERRINE, of Sing Sing, will take part in the proceedings.

Services commence at half-past 2 P. M.

The public are cordially invited to be present.

Cars leave Chambers-st. at 2:30 and 4 o'clock P. M.

Returning, leave Yonkers at 6:30 P. M.

THE "LADIES' RELIEF UNION" continues to meet at the rooms of Graves & Baker, No. 499 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, of every week, from 11 A. M. to 4 P. M. Contributions in money, or in material to be made into clothing for the soldiers, will be received at any time at the rooms. Yarn will be thankfully received and made into stockings, and all goods received by the Society will be faithfully appropriated.

MARY S. HENSHAW,
Secretary "Ladies' Relief Union."

HALLOUP
PATENTED
F. Y. S.
French Yoke
SHIRTS
WARRANTED
TO FIT.
Send for a
Circular.
HALLOU BROS.,
No. 403 Broadway,
New-York.
For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

RETAIL.

We are now offering an extensive stock of the following articles for MEN'S WEAR at WHOLESALE PRICES, which in many instances, will be found to be JUST HALF THE USUAL RETAIL PRICES! Viz.:

WHITE SHIRTS, in endless variety, from 75 cents.
SCARFS, a splendid assortment, 25 to 50 cents each, less than prices elsewhere. GLOVES, all kinds; BEST KID GLOVES IN NEW-YORK, at $1! HOSIERY, SUSPENDERS, UNDERSHIRTS, and DRAWERS. TRAVELING SHIRTS in great variety, from $1 50 to $4. LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, of every description, for ladies as well as gentlemen. Also, closing out a large lot of superior quality and make of fine DRESS SHIRTS, WITHOUT ANY REFERENCE TO THE PRICE OF COTTON OR LINEN. The BEST sh

PERSONAL.

NOTICE—WILL THE GENTLEMAN HOLDING ... [illegible] ...

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.

DANCING.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR SALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

HELP WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

DRY GOODS.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE
NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1865
CONSENT, No. 13 Wall-st.
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad

Mail and parcels forwarded to Europe, Australia, Japan and China. Letters in boxes and bags for delivery on and after the 15th instant.
Stockholders are also notified that the Common Stock of this Company will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th instant.
Stockholders will please present their receipts at the Secretary's office, No. 11 Wall-st.
A. A. GOLDMAN & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA, STATE AND BAY COUNTY BONDS.
SM. PRANCISCO CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.
CALIFORNIA COUPONS, SOUGHT AND SOLD.
DOMESTIC EXCHANGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
DOMELLIN, GRIFFIN & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

WANTED—FORTY SHARES GALLATIN BANK STOCK.
Address, stating price, BANK, Box No. 2,176 Post-office.

SPECIE, BONDS, GOLD AND COUPONS.
HIGH RECEIPTS.
E. A. VANDENHOOF,
Broker in Specie, Government Securities, Exchange, Bonds and Stocks.
No. 11 WALL-ST.

$2,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of the Commercial will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
HENRY A. OAKLEY,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSATONIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1865.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 4, 1865, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
ISAAC SHERWOOD, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.
THE HOLDERS OF SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF THE MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY are hereby notified that the Directors have called a meeting of the stockholders of the Company, to be held at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York, on the 15th day of November, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing 9 Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before said meeting.
By order of the Board,
H. V. STATE,
A. O. BADGER,
Committee.
Chicago, Oct. 31, 1865.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of the Quaker City Fire Insurance Company, held this day elected the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, ALFRED I. ROYE,
WM. F. BELKNAP, CHAS. J. BENEDICT,
WM. K. CONNELL, JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEO. C. COLLINS, GEO. C. DYER,
JOSEPH K. COOPER, THOS. S. DUNHAM,
THOS. DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN S. DUNHAM, THOS. WOODWARD.
HENRY V. MERRIAM,
At a meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was elected President.
CHAS. A. HEYDEN, Secretary.

THE HOLDERS OF RECEIPTS FOR THE
NEW-YORK, NOV. 6, 1865.
CONSENT, No. 13 Wall-st.
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad

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Secretary.

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ISAAC SHERWOOD, Secretary.

CENTRAL OFFICE, MARTIAN CONNER,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1865.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11, 1865.
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:
GENTLEMEN—Your bid for the purchase of the Government Railroad between Alton and Springfield, Illinois, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and I am directed to notify you that the property will be delivered to you on the 15th day of November next, at Alton, Illinois.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Brevet Major-General.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.
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By order of the Board,
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A. O. BADGER,
Committee.
Chicago, Oct. 31, 1865.

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GEO. C. COLLINS, GEO. C. DYER,
JOSEPH K. COOPER, THOS. S. DUNHAM,
THOS. DAVENPORT, OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
JOHN S. DUNHAM, THOS. WOODWARD.
HENRY V. MERRIAM,
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CHAS. A. HEYDEN, Secretary.

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Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Brevet Major-General.

MARBLE WORKS.
MARBLE MANTELS—MANTELS SOLD AT
Manufacturer's Prices, at No. 3 ALBANY Pier, foot of Liberty-st., North River.
J. V. WATSON, Superintendent.

CENTRAL OFFICE, MANTLE CONNER,
WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1865.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 11, 1865.
St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company:
GENTLEMEN—Your bid for the purchase of the Government Railroad between Alton and Springfield, Illinois, has been accepted by the Secretary of War, and I am directed to notify you that the property will be delivered to you on the 15th day of November next, at Alton, Illinois.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
M. C. MEIGS,
Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
Brevet Major-General.

MARBLE WORKS.
MARBLE MANTELS—MANTELS SOLD AT
Manufacturer's Prices, at No. 3 ALBANY Pier, foot of Liberty-st., North River.
J. V. WATSON, Superintendent.

INSURANCE.
THIS COMPANY HAVING REINSURED
Their Risks and Discontinued Business, are now closing up their affairs.
THOS. R. SULLEY, President.

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IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTHWEST

Grant's Pickets Within Six Miles of Holly Springs.

The Rebels Believed to Have Fallen Back.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

A special from Memphis, Tenn., of the 10th, says the Commissary passed through La Grange yesterday evening. One hundred and thirty of the rebel cavalry were taken prisoners during the day, with a trifling loss of two killed and two wounded.

From a highly creditable source we learn that the enemy have fallen back.

A letter from Holly Springs to the Memphis Tribune says there were not a thousand soldiers in Pemberton's entire army. Their wounded and sick, were nearly all thrown away on the retreat from Iuka and Corinth.

Bishop Elliott, of Georgia, announces that the union of the Dioceses of Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Carolina and Virginia is completed, under the name of the Reformed Church of the Confederate States of America. The first general council will meet at Augusta Nov. 12.

A dispatch from Gen. Banks, at Port Hudson, yesterday, says: "My command moved here to-day. We have marched 100 miles and lost a total with the rebels of seventeen on the line and one wounded. We killed 14, wounded 40, captured 80 more, 100 horses and mules, a quantity of arms, and drove them to the other side of the Confederacy."

CAIRO, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The latest news from Memphis says that the rebels at Holly Springs, not all their own material, stores and provisions have been removed across the Tallahatchie River; it was thought the rebels might make a stand of resistance at Holly Springs, but would fall back south of the river if certainly attacked.

The expedition which left Helena a few days since for Clifton Point, numbering 1,500, found 5,000 rebels at that place, a force too large to be attacked by the Nationals with any hope of success. On their return they had three skirmishes, killing twelve, wounding a large number, and capturing twenty-four. Our loss was thirty wounded, and one hundred horses killed. The people in the vicinity through which our forces passed are represented as actually suffering for the necessaries of life.

St. Louis Gazette's report says an accident occurred on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad on the 3d inst., by which 17 persons were killed and 30 injured.

The Richmond Whig says an extensive secret Abolition Society has been discovered in Northern Texas. The objects are to resist the conscription, and cooperate with the Federal army.

THE WAR IN KENTUCKY.

Rout of the Guerrilla Woodward—His Forces Dispersed and Driven from the State.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The following was received at the headquarters of the army to-day:

LA GRANGE, Tenn., Nov. 11, 1862.

Major-Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following dispatch has just been received from Gen. DAVIS, at Columbus:

"The expedition commanded by Brig.-Gen. RANSOM has proved a great success. It came up with Col. WOODWARD'S rebel force, 800 strong, near Garrettsburgh, and, after a short engagement, killed sixteen of his men, among them one Captain and a Lieutenant; wounding forty, including one Captain and two Lieutenants, and taking twenty-five prisoners, all their horses and fifty mules—a large number of arms and equipments—and the camps of WOODWARD'S men, including his own—routing the whole concern, and driving them out of the State of Kentucky. Our loss was three killed and seven wounded.

"U. S. GRANT, Major-General."

OUR CAIRO CORRESPONDENCE.

A Retrospect—Confederate Prisoners on Parole—Their Characteristics—Preparations for Active Operations.

CAIRO, Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

Just now, Cairo is a point of no great importance, but still, I thought I would drop you a letter from here, or my way westward. When here, last Spring, I found the place lively beyond comparison—soldiers thronged the streets, transports by the hundred crowded the levee, receiving or discharging their cargoes; small tugs went whizzing and steaming spitefully hither and thither, while black, massive gunboats lay anchored in the middle of the river, keeping a vigilant eye down stream, in view of expected arrivals of rebel gunboats from Columbus.

Then Cairo was very much as Washington is now. Its hotels were filled with the same throngs of spruce-looking, shoulder-strapped gentlemen, whose only battles were in their imaginations; whose only "charges" were such as were made against them by saloon keepers, and whose only "movements" of importance were those which involved a "change" of position in transferring their base of operations from the sidewalk to the whisky-shop. War to them was a distant, unappreciated fact, carried on in some remote form imaginary, and generally was dimly supposed to consist in blue broadcloth, brass buttons, glittering shoulder straps and a good, sociable, pleasant sort of a pic-nic excursion in the direction of Dixie.

Alas! there have been sad changes since then. Many of those beardless, gaily-equipped youths, at whose motherly tumours and imaginary battles I amused last Winter from this very place, have developed a far different destiny than that of which they dreamed when they lighted up this dirty place with their "gilded presence." Many went down in the storm of war that raged over the vicinity of Fort Donelson, others sleep beneath trees torn and splintered by the shot and shell of Shiloh; others, again, have gone home maimed, or with constitutions broken for life by the hardships and exposure incident to the march, or march, hundreds of miles from this place, whose they so gallantly flourished. A short time since, when in Washington, there came from Southern captivity a crowd of hollow-eyed, fever-wasted officers, among whom, ragged, dirty and disheartened, I recognized many who ten months ago were among the gayest and most thoughtless of those that disported their gay plumage here in the park-hotels of the Mississippi Valley. They went dancing down the river, and have come back limping sorely, much worn by the length and roughness of their journey.

There are many officers and soldiers here now, but very few look like locomotive bouquets. All bear marks of hardship, and their countenances wear a sober look, as if they had found war a serious thing. A man visiting Washington a year from now, may find a similar state of things—the saloon-keepers gone into liquidation, hotel-keepers and clothing merchants satisfied with less than five hundred per cent. profit, and the whole crowd of glittering side-walk-heroes, having shed their first skin, clothed in a garb which betokens that they have discovered the earnest character of their mission.

One singularity in connection with this place, just now, is that in the hotels and streets there are about as many uniforms of gray as blue. A pair of heels rest on the window-sill—you follow them toward their owner, and your eye will as likely as not rest

upon a couple of Confederate officers, paroled and waiting for exchange. Their uniforms are dusty and worn, and their faces have a look of weariness and anxiety. Their clothes and caps are destitute of the Confederate insignia. If your acquaintance appears disposed to be communicative, he will very likely discover that his tailor is dead and skedaddled, his eyes sunken, and spiritless, his clothes dead, hair remaining unsmoothed by the caresses and the comb of his bride, while the whole is enveloped with the dread-brimmed hat that is supposed to indicate the exclusive possession of plantation delivery and "niggers." The individual who flanks him on the left is a wooden-legged Major, Captain, and who pays no more attention to the latter than if he were a block of wood. Instead of a person whose personal merits alone he encountered 'tis the stinky carcass of some Southern battle-field.

Generally these Confederate officers are quite gentlemanly fellows, reading their papers, smoking their pipes, scenting their shins, and performing all the usual operations of comfortable every-day life, without asking any questions or giving themselves undue prominence. Occasionally, however, one of them will get more than his usual allowance of poor whisky, whereupon his chivalry immediately assumes a demonstrative form. One such feeling how the mood yesterday, and introduced himself by announcing the fact that he belonged to Wade Hampton's Regiment—one that had killed more Yankees and stolen more horses than any other regiment in the Confederate States, and that he was a gentleman, by ——! He further assured his auditory of the fact that he could whip any five bloody Yankees anywhere in the North—but when De was at home he had a plantation of one thousand acres—that he had five hundred niggers, a pair of the fastest horses in Alabama, and that he was a gentleman, by ——! and if any five bloody Yankees didn't believe it, it would afford him pleasure to convince them of it, not singly, but all at once. Saying this, he balanced himself expressively, smacked his hat on the extreme back of his head, and then with a swaddling stare of what was meant for chivalrous defiance of base-born Yankees, he looked around the room. But finding no five Yankees bold enough to accept his assurance, he took a stagger and walked out dejectedly.

I doubt very much whether Yankee prisoners in the South are allowed similar privileges—if they are my reasoning has as yet failed to discover them. There are many Confederate prisoners here, both officers and privates, a majority of whom are on their way to Dixie from Northern prisons, and who are awaiting transportation to take them down the river. In not a single case have the men been allowed to go barefooted or without a change of underclothing—in fact, the only difference in their condition from what it was when they were captured is, that they are better clothed, are fatter, healthier and generally look five hundred per cent. more like civilized beings.

Preparations for aggressive operations below here continue to progress rapidly, and will probably have assumed a definite form before this reaches you. Grant will move on their works immediately; and will do so in a style that will probably do no discredit to the army of veterans that he is leading. Other presentation for an operation of magnitude are under way, but have been to some extent deranged by the premature expeditions of the piece-made by a Chicago paper, whose insane endeavor to get ahead in news outran its discretion.

I shall leave to-morrow for the Army of the Tennessee, and will be in time to witness its movements.

GALWAY.

FROM MISSOURI.

Gen. Schofield Prostrated with Typhoid Fever—Encampment Ordered, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Advices from headquarters state Gen. SCHOFIELD lies prostrated with typhoid fever at Springfield. Meanwhile the Army of the Frontier is under the command of the senior officer of the division.

Gen. VANDEVER, commanding in Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri, has ordered an assessment of $10,000 on the disloyal citizens of the former and $5,000 on the latter, for the subsistence of the militia.

GEN. M'CLELLAN'S MOVEMENTS.

His Arrival at Trenton—Preparations for a Serenade—The General Desires Quiet.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 12.

Gen. MCCLELLAN arrived in this City at 4 o'clock this morning, with a portion of his Staff, and immediately proceeded to the State-street House. There was no excitement.

The lateness of the hour prevented a demonstration on the part of the citizens of Trenton, who thronged the railroad depot during the day, anxiously awaiting his arrival.

The General is accompanied by the following members of his Staff: Col. E. R. WARD, Lieut.-Col. EDWARD MCKAY HINMAN, Lieut.-Col. A. V. COLBURN, Lieut.-Col. RAGGWYER and J. C. DUANE.

Brig.-Gen. MARCY, Chief of the Staff and father-in-law of Gen. MCCLELLAN, arrived here on Saturday, and is also at the State-street House.

Mrs. MCCLELLAN and Mrs. MARCY are also here.

The party were rather tired and jaded with their long journey, and soon retired to their rooms to rest.

This morning large crowds of the citizens of Trenton are beginning to collect around the hotel, anxious to greet the General, and this evening they contemplate to give him a grand serenade. Many of our principal citizens are already moving in the matter.

Strangers are rapidly arriving from New-York and Philadelphia, and in a few days it is expected that the City of Trenton will be quite an object of curiosity.

The General has expressed a wish to remain in quiet, and desires to avoid any excitement or ovation.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 12—P. M.

The inclemency of the day has kept Gen. MCCLELLAN and friends in-doors. He has not been out of his room, and his aids have scarcely been seen, much to the annoyance of spectators, who crowded about the house.

A few friends from Bordentown, Princeton and this city held audience with the General to-day. The conversation was exceedingly short and of a general character. A serenade is projected, but the rain will probably prevent its occurrence to-night.

AN IMPORTANT CAPTURE.

Major Reid Sanders, C. S. A., Bearer of Dispatches to Europe, taken Prisoner.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The U. S. gunboat *Hercules*, Captain BURNAP, arrived here this morning from a cruise along the borders of Virginia.

On the morning of the 3d instant, just before daylight, Lieut. BAKER, with an armed boat's crew, discovered a party on shore, signalizing to some rebel soldiers stationed up a small inlet. Finding they were discovered, they took to their boats and tried to escape.

After a [illegible] chase [illegible] were captured, which was found to contain three men, with signal lanterns, flags, arms, &c. One of the party proved to be Major REID SANDERS, a regular officer of the Confederate States army, and son of General N. SANDERS. The other two were English sailors. At the time of their capture they were expecting a vessel to convey Major SANDERS to Europe with rebel dispatches and were signalizing for that purpose.

Two English sailors landed from a vessel from Halifax, N. S., about ten days previous, which brought over a prominent rebel with dispatches for the rebel Government.

The vessel which was to convey the rebel dispatches to Europe was lying about four miles outside, but upon discovering the capture of Maj. SANDERS and the two English sailors, it immediately proceeded out to sea.

SOME NOTICE OF THE CAPTIVE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was rejoiced to read, in the *Evening Post*, a few moments since, of the capture of Major REID SANDERS, of the Confederate army, on his way to Europe, with dispatches of the rebel Government. Thinking that a few words in relation to his past career might be interesting to newspaper readers, I have hastily drawn up the sketch below.

MAJ. REID SANDERS.

Mr. SANDERS (if the Greek form of his indestructible Geo. N. SANDERS) was brought into the country on a mission for the rebel Government. Like his father, he is peculiarly unprepossessing in personal appearance, and generally impresses one at first sight that the person that would naturally succeed in carrying out the objects of an expedition, such as that on which he had started. He has never been in war, we believe, had an opportunity of following his father's glorious example in not accounting for public funds intrusted to him, nor even proved himself worth obtaining an education at the public expense. He is another base creature of those who, after spending their early days in the North, receiving there his education at the expense of the loyal people of the United States, turned their hands against those to whom they were indebted.

He entered the New-York Free Academy in the year 1855, and graduated therefrom in 1859. His classmates remember him as one who always wished to rule and to force himself into notice. In doing which he often rendered himself supremely ridiculous. In college politics he was ever meddling and attempting himself forward. After his graduation we visited the South. But little has been known of his movements since the rebellion arose, but his former friends supposed that he had secured for himself some good position in the army of rebels. His whereabouts were made known by the news of his capture which reached us yesterday. One can scarcely write a sketch of this rebel with patience when the advantages that the members of his family have enjoyed under the National Government are remembered. They have been pensioners on public bounty, and all, we believe, heartily detested the Government in the time of need. I have above stated how Miss SANDERS received his education at the expense of the City. During the time he was attending the Free Academy he was supported by the United States Government in his father there being Navy Agent of this port. He also had an uncle and another near relative in the navy.

I have written more than I intended when I commenced, and have time, none of your space than I expected to in holding this rebel emissary up to the attention and execration of the public. Would that he could be made to suffer the penalty of his perfidy, which was once imposed on all spies and traitors.

Respectfully, HORACE E. DRESSER.

NEWS FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebels Prophecying a Great Battle in Virginia Soon.

Important Movements in North Carolina.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 10th says:

"Significant movements are progressing along the entire lines of Gen. LEE'S army. Silently, perhaps startling, events seem to be rapidly approaching, promising, in reality, a sharp and decisive Winter's campaign. It is reported that Gen. JACKSON was yesterday upon the verge of battle in the Shenandoah Valley with greatly superior forces of the enemy. In a few days considerable change will probably take place in the present inactive state of affairs."

The *Whig* says:

"Gen. HILL had a fight with the enemy on Monday last in Clarke County, Va. The General says the enemy were roundly thrashed and driven back five miles. The fight was obstinate and our loss considerable.

From the activity of both armies and the frequent skirmishing taking place, it is not improbable a fight may take place at any moment. The present object of the enemy seems to be to cut off Gen. LEE'S communication with Richmond."

ADVANCE UPON HIGHLAND COUNTY.

"The Yankees have advanced in force upon Highland County, Va., (about forty miles from Staunton.) This is a part of the plan by which the Abolitionists expect to crush out the rebellion in Virginia."

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

The following is also from the *Whig*:

"The enemy at Corinth are largely reinforced, and are fortifying, intrenching and making every preparation to hold that place.

Gen. VAN DORN takes upon himself the responsibility for the failure in his last battle at Corinth. He says it arose from neither the fault of his officers or his men, but was his own misfortune.

The excitement consequent upon the reported advance of the Abolitionists on Holly Springs has subsided. They did not come this side of Lamar, Miss."

OPERATIONS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) *Register* entertains no doubt that a movement is to be made against the railroads running from Wilmington to Petersburg, and that Weldon is to be the point attacked. The inhabitants of Tarborough and the adjacent counties are moving off as fast as they can. The enemy are within 15 miles of Tarborough, 12,000 strong.

"The blockade of Wilmington," says the *Whig*, "was opened and destroyed a bark loaded with salt while endeavoring to run the blockade. Twenty-three Yankees came on shore to finish their work of destruction, and were captured and sent to Fort Fisher. The bark was from Nassau."

MESSAGE OF GOV. BROWN, OF GEORGIA.

"Gov. Brown's annual message was read in the Legislature last Thursday. He refers principally to topics of State interest. In a special message he takes ground against the conscript law, and submits the subject to the Legislature for action. He also recommends action on martial-law, habeas corpus and impressment of private property."

Later—Further About the Movement Against Tarborough, N. C.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The Richmond *Dispatch*, of the 11th inst. says:

"There is no longer any doubt that the Yankees are concentrating their forces in the neighborhood of Wilmington, with the intention of attacking some point on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. A letter from Tarborough, of the 8th inst., says the Yankees are marching on that town with 12,000 troops. They are represented to be within fifteen miles of the town, and within one mile of the Confederate troops."

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Arrangements for the Exchange of Prisoners.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

PETER SMITH was brought to Fortress Monroe, this morning, from Yorktown, under guard. He was arrested near the mouth of the Rappahannock, and is implicated in the burning of the *Allegheny*.

Col. LUDLOW, of Gen. Dix's Staff, returned this afternoon from Aiken's Landing, and has very successfully completed the arrangements for the exchange of all prisoners of war.

The following officers and men are exchanged, to wit:

First—All officers and men both of the United States and Confederate service who have been captured and paroled in Virginia and Maryland up to Nov. 1, 1862, except the United States officers and men captured and paroled September, 1862, at Harper's Ferry. And all deliveries of prisoners up to Nov. 11, 1862, made to the United States authorities in the Peninsula and its adjacent waters, are included in this exchange.

Second—All officers and men captured and paroled at South Mountain Oct. 4, 1862.

Third—All officers and men captured and paroled at Antietam Oct. 16, 1862.

Fourth—The Eleventh Ohio, captured at Clarksville, Tenn.

Fifth—Officers and men captured at Rock Mills, N. C.

Sixth—One hundred and [illegible] mentioned officers and privates belonging to the Second United States Cavalry, First United States Artillery, Sixth United States Cavalry, Second United States Artillery, Third United States Infantry, Sixth, Eighth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Seventeenth United States Infantry, Fourth and Fifth United States Artillery, sent from Annapolis, Md., to Columbus, N. Y., Oct. 4, 1862.

Seventh—All officers and men captured at, or near Richmond, and Lexington, Ky., under command of Gen. KIRBY P. SMITH.

Eighth—All officers and men delivered to Captains LASELLE and SWAN, on the 1st, 5th, 7th, 12th and 30th of September, 1862, and the 15th of October, 1862.

Ninth—All officers and men paroled at Cumberland Gap on the 1st and 17th of October, 1862.

List of U. S. Officers.	Number.	List of Confed. Officers.	Number.
Brigadier-Generals	3	Colonels	27
Colonels	18	Lieutenant-Colonels	17
Lieutenant-Colonels	19	Captains	467
Captains	241	Lieutenants	1,085
Lieutenants	845	Total	1,596
Total	126		

In addition to these officers are exchanged about 20,000 privates, leaving a balance due to the United States, of about [illegible] privates.

The pilot for [illegible] of the vessel, is charged from Aiken's Landing to City Point.

[illegible] to Col. LUDLOW for the above.

It is rumored that Fort Darling has been considerably strengthened by a heavy base wall of solid masonry and has received a shroud of iron mail over her more exposed positions.

A new earthwork has recently been thrown up on James River by the Rebels near the Point of Shoals intended for five guns of heavy calibre.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—All the best characteristics of Mme. GUMMERSBACH'S finished style were displayed to advantage last evening, when the lady appeared as *Leonora* in TROVATORE'S of "Il Trovatore." The skill and elegance with which she manages a voice somewhat thin and not very large, is a satisfaction to every correct ear, and furnishes a new illustration of what art can accomplish where natural resources are not great. In the earlier portions of the opera Mme. GUMMERSBACH was so good that it almost became a matter of regret that she had not made her debut therein, rather than as *Violetta*—a role which inevitably excites comparisons. In the last act, however, Mme. GUMMERSBACH had lost some of her power, and the exigencies of the *Miserere*, with its multiple effects, overtaxed her voice and roughened it. But the intelligence and tact of an artiste were there, and those traits, as they become better recognized, will, we are sure, enhance the estimation in which Mme. GUMMERSBACH is already held. In this scene Signor BALDUCCI was unusually admirable; his voice pealing forth in magnificent volume. During the entire performance he was in superb condition.

The event of the evening was the début of Mlle. MONBELLI—a contralto who is new to our operatic stage—but native and to the manner born in all else—being a New-Yorker by birth and accoutred with the ways of mimic art. The lady is young and handsome, but neither of these traits could be detected in the hideous disguise of the Gipsey, *Azucena*. What could be discovered, however, was that Mlle. MONBELLI possesses a superb voice, rich and luscious in quality, admirable in extent, and tolerably under control. So marked and emphatic was these merits, that the *débutante's* success was complete. We cannot recall a singer whose initial performance was more generally satisfactory, or who possessed more completely the best qualities of a first class operatic singer. We have only to add that Mlle. MONBELLI is free from embarrassment, and acts with a good perception of effect. Her reception was all that could be desired. The house was full and fashionable. The opera will be repeated at the matinee on Saturday, To-morrow, (Friday,) "Norma," for the début of Mad. LORINI.

IRVING HALL.—The storm last evening interfered somewhat seriously with that liberal attendance which would undoubtedly have greeted Miss NINA FORTER had the weather been different, as it was there was a small but enthusiastic gathering of the lady's admirers, who made up in energy what they lacked in numbers. The pieces selected by Miss FORTER were calculated to display her versatility as a reader, and her rendering of them justified the best expectation of her friends, who anticipate a great success for Miss FORTER in her forthcoming theatrical experiment with Mr. FENNESS. The musical portion of the entertainment was entrusted to Mrs. CHARLES FARNHAM, a charming vocalist, who made her début on this occasion, and was rapturously applauded; to Mr. THEODORE THOMAS, Mr. CASTLE, Mr. HARRY SANDERSON and Signors BARILI and ARDAIA. This powerful combination gave so much satisfaction to the audience that almost every piece on the programme had to be repeated. Mr. HARRY SANDERSON indeed had to play four times in succession before the exonerated appetites of his admirers were satisfied.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—At Wallack's Theatre, last evening, the comic drama, written by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, and called "Central Park," was revived. When Mr. LESTER, with judicious modesty avoided calling his foundling a comedy, and pronounced it a "comic drama," it must be confessed that he almost hit the right nail on the head. If, however, he had announced it as a five act farce he might have been nearer the standard point of rectitude. But why carp at titles? Mr. LESTER has succeeded in writing one of the most pleasing and laughable—be it drama, comedy or farce—plays that has been produced for many years, since its production last year, at Mr. WALLACK'S old theatre, many new actors have been added to Mr. WALLACK'S company, and the performance now is almost perfection. The scenery is new, and in the last act the view of the lake in Central Park, with the observatory in the distance, is perfectly enchanting. Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Miss MARY GANNON, Miss MADELINE HENRIQUES and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, were also equally good in their respective parts, and did much to add to the success of the revival.

News From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 11.

Sailed, steamer *Orizaba*, for Panama, carrying $1,633,000 for New-York and $460,000 for England.

Very few recent sales have been made from the hands of importers. Jobbers' business is diminishing. The Fall trade is evidently drawing to a close. The latest sales of legal tender notes are at 82 per cent.

Parties have chartered a vessel to carry breadstuffs to Liverpool.

Thirty thousand dollars have been shipped by to-day's steamer for the National Sanitary Fund.

The $20,000 appropriation toward fitting out a cavalry company from this city, to go in a Massachusetts regiment, was indefinitely postponed in the Board of Supervisors last evening.

Congressman PARKER leaves to-day by overland stage for Washington.

[The specie per the steamer *Orizaba*, which sailed from San Francisco yesterday, the 11th inst., is reported by the telegraph at only $133,000 for New-York and $460,000 for England. The probability that it should be $1,593,000 induced its alteration to that amount by the copyist for the Press.]

A Strike Among the Employes of the Gas Companies.

A LARGE FORCE FOR CALLED OUT—A SERIOUS RIOT APPREHENDED.

A serious disturbance has been going on for some days past, in the vicinity of the two gas manufactories in this City, owing to the fact that the employes thereof concluded to strike for higher wages. The companies readily complied with their demand, and it was supposed that the difficulties were all amicably arranged, and that the workmen—some four hundred in number—would all return to their duty; but it seems that immediately after they had received all they asked from the companies, they formed themselves into an association and adopted rules, by which they not only bound themselves to abstain from work in these establishments, but also to prevent all other persons from engaging in the business. Yesterday morning, when the workmen employed at the gas works in Eighteenth-street, near Second-avenue, began to work, they were beset by a large crowd of men belonging to the Association, and driven away from their labor. The officers of the Company at once telegraphed to Police headquarters, and Inspector CARPENTER, with commendable alacrity, sent from the Sixteenth, Eighteenth and adjoining Precincts large squads of men to the scene of the disturbance, and quite a number at each Precinct were held as reserves ready to go at a moment's warning. In this manner comparative quiet was preserved in the neighborhood of the gas establishments, but a very large crowd of men hovered all day around the premises, breathing out threatenings and slaughter against all who dared work contrary to their behests. Nothing but the judicious Police arrangements, made by Inspector CARPENTER, prevented a serious riot.

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Hemmer's Patent Chemical Wire-proof Safes, and Hemmer's new Patent Fireproof Safes, with Hemmer & Fort's Patent Cyphered Locks—the only safes which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In Steamship Marion, for New-Orleans—Mrs. Mogg, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wynne and son, child and Bertie; R. H. McCall, Thomas Golden, Charles Lane, E. Cornell, E. Sargeant, Mrs. Samuel Larkin, Mrs. F. Stanford, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. Wm. Hall, Mrs. Dr. Chadwick and child, Mrs. Dr. Hall and daughter, Mr. Frank, Joseph Bollister, lady and servant, Mrs. J. B. Wise, C. B. Thompson, L. Hallgarten, Miss Kate Larkin, W. W. Mumford, E. Lyon, Mrs. Gen. Wool, Mrs. Rowe and servant, Mrs. A. Brevoot, James H. Caldwell and servant, W. A. Hall, lady and infant, Mrs